Ridgefield Estates Water System
2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. We purchase treated water from Central Arkansas Water whose source in Lake Maumelle.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Ridgefield Estates Water System. The assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our sources of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing a source water protection plan. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, our water sources have been determined to have a low to medium susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Am I at Risk?

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. In addition, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Buck Lewis, Operator, at 501-351-6801. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water system currently holds no public meetings. If you want to learn more about our water system, please contact Buck Lewis.

TEST RESULTS

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – unenforceable public health goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA – Not applicable
Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per million (ppm) – a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (Ridgefield Estates)	N	None	Present	0	1 positive sample per month	Naturally present in the environment

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (Central Ark. Water)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.21 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation A value less than 95% constitutes a violation	Soil runoff

- Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Central Arkansas Water monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Levels Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (Central Ark. Water)	N	Average: 0.72 Range: 0.62 – 0.82	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; and discharge from fertilizer plants

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING

Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (Ridgefield Estates)	**2**	0.023	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Ridgefield Estates)	0	<0.20	ppm	1.3	

- **Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.**
- We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at our customers' taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2010. Our next required monitoring period is in 2013.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Ridgefield Estates)	N	Average: 0.28 Range: 0.10 – 0.41	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION					
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit**	**MCLG** (Public Health Goal)	**MCL** (Allowable Level)
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (Ridgefield Estates)	N	Average: 15.1 Range: 12.9 – 20	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (Ridgefield Estates)	N	Average: 70.1 Range: 55.7 – 61.7	ppb	NA	80

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminants (Both WTPs)	**Levels Detected**	**Unit**	**MCLG** (Public Health Goal)	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Chloroform (Central Ark. Water)	Average: 16.25 Range: 11.3 – 21.2	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (Central Ark. Water)	Average: 2.65 Range: 0.95 – 4.35	ppb	0	
Dibromochloromethane (Central Ark. Water)	0.60	ppb	60	

- Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

VIOLATIONS – Ridgefield Estates			
TYPE: Annual Drinking Water Quality Reporting	**FROM:**	**TO:**	**CORRECTIVE ACTION:**
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Failure to provide annual water quality report to customers	7/1/2012	Current	No action at this time
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Failure to provide the state with certification of distribution of the annual water quality report	10/1/2012	Current	No action at this time
TYPE: Lead and Copper Sampling			**CORRECTIVE ACTION:**
We failed to send out our required Consumer Notice after our lead and copper tap sampling in 2011.	7/23/2012	Present	Our Public Notice was delivered with the 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Ridgefield Estates Waterworks recently violated the National Primary Drinking Water Standards for Lead and Copper. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we have done to correct this situation.

Ridgefield Estates Waterworks monitors our drinking water for lead and copper. Ridgefield Estates Waterworks is required to provide Consumer Notification of lead results within 30 days of their receipt. We did not complete the required Consumer Notification within the specified time period. As such, we were issued a violation on July 23, 2012.

This is not an emergency. If it had been you would have been notified within 24 hours. Consumer Notification is a requirement of the National Primary Drinking Water Standards for Lead and Copper, for all consumers submitting water samples for Lead and Copper analysis.

The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L or 15 parts per billion and the action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L. All of our lead and copper tap samples were well below these action levels.

We delivered the required Public and Consumer Notice with the 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report on: _____

Ridgefield Estates Waterworks will return to compliance on _____ (The date following the delivery of the required Notices and Annual Drinking Water Quality Report).

For more information, please contact **Buck Lewis** of Ridgefield Estates Waterworks 501-351-6801 or you may write to Buck Lewis, Ridgefield Estates Waterworks, 500 Rock Ridge Road, Little Rock, AR. 72210.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Ridgefield Estates Waterworks, PWS ID **#** 776.